ENGLAND.

Public Morals and Finance.

The last mail from Europe, dated on the 25d of October, supplies the following legal and financial reports exhibiting the condition of public morals in

October, supplies the following legal and financial reports exhibiting the condition of public morals in Great Britain;—

CHARGE AGAINST SIR E. G. C. EARDLEY.

At Guidshall, London, October 21, Sir Eardley Gideon Calding, Eardley was charged before Alderman Finnis with obtaining various sums of money by faise pretences. Mr. Beard appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Weatherhead for the prisoner.

Frederick flumphries said he was a carpet manufacturer, carrying on business at No. 3 King Edward street; he first occame acquainted with the prisoner at Southall railway station on Sunday afternoon last; he came up to him and said, "Do you know how Lord Derby is "man he replied, "No. but I can find out by telegraphing to Padding-tion." The prisoner said he knew Colonel Taibol, and he was anxious to know how Earl Derby was. He invited witness to go to his hotel, the Prince Alfred, at Southall, and he did so. In the course of conversation the prisoner found out that winness had a house at southall, and he said he should like to see it. He stated that he was going to buy a large mansion from Mr. Chater, of the London Tayern, and he was going to pert it through Messra. Jackson & Grahum, of Oxford street, who were large customer of his, They went to his house after that, and he nitroduced the prisoner to two of his friends. On the following day, about half-pust three o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoner called at his office in the City and said he wanted some money. He stated that his bank was the London and County, at Peterorough, and asked withess to exchange a check for five pounds with him, which he did. On Sunday the prisoner tood him that he was Lieutenant Colonel Lefevre, with the money he had obtained on the check into his bankers and it was returned to him unpaid. At the station the charge was read over to him, and he said it was quite right. The prisoner for himpaid at the station the charge was read over to him, and he said it was quite right. The prisoner for himpaid at with the money he had obtained on the c

ordinary way.

Should this be so, it is more than probable that
Should this be so, it is more than probable that
Mobiler corespondent will be added to the perition;
sub, at all events, the case has been duly set down
trial.

another corespondent will be added to the pertiton; but, at all events, the case has been duly set down for trial.

THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A despatch from London, dated on the 22d of October, reports:—Mr. Brandon applied to the Chief Clerk in Vice Chancellor James' Chambers this morning for the appointment of a creditor's representative in the case of the Albert Assurance Company. The Chief Clerk was asked to appoint Mr. H. Chatteris. The policy holders now attended the proceedings at their own cost and thought that a representative should be appointed to attend at the expense of the estate. Mr. Musgrave (for Mesers Lewis & Mun is) opposed the summons on the ground that the Vice Chancellor had appointed Messirs. Lewis & Mun is) opposed the summons on the ground that the Vice Chancellor had appointed Messirs. Price and Young in the interest of all parties. Mr. Mackenzie suggested that a committee, consisting of the chairman of the Manchester, Yorksure, Birmingham and London committees should be appointed, with Mr. Mathews, of Messirs. Grindley & Co., London, to communicate with the highlands of the chairman of the workers whom he epicement. Several gentlemen representing poncy holders make similar applications, and the Chief Clerk said it he made an order he did not see why every policy holders should not make a similar request. If any number of gentlemen formed themseway before, they could do so without the consent of the Court. After some further discussion he adjourned the matter to the judges.

A summons axen out by Mr. Harty, on the part of the Bombay poicy holders, for permission to be represented, was heard, and the application adjourned to the judge. An application was teard on the jart of Miss cellia White, a polony holder in the Western Life Assurance Society. The application deeds and documents of the society, was amalgamated with the Albert, and the object of the application was to obtain the production of certain deeds and documents of the society, in order to see whether the application was

on reasonable grounds, and granted the present application.

BARNED'S BANKING COMPANY.

At the Mansion House, London, on the afternoon of October 22, two of the directors of the above bank, Mr. Charles Mozley, and Mr. Lewis larned Mozley, both of 27 Leadenhall street, London, and Lord street, Liverpool, were summoned before the Lord Mayor by Michael Emmanuel, outfitter, of 63 Leadenhall street, the offence imputed to them being that they, being directors of Barned's Banking Company (limited), did make, circuitate and publish a prospectus of the said company, they well knowing the same to be faise in divers material particulars, with intent thereby to deceive and defrand the complainant and other shareholders. Mr. George Lewis and Mr. Joel Emmanuel appeared for the prosecution on the part of certain shareholders.

The defendants did not appear, and it was underwants against them.

The Great Eastern-The Telegraph Cable to

India.
The London News of the 23d of October says:—

ants against them.

The London News of the 22d of October says:—
The Great Eastern, with upwards of 2,000 miles of the Indian cable on board, will take her departure from the Medway to-day, about noon, just before the top of the tide. According to the latest arrangements she will proceed under easy steam to the Portland roads, whence, after receiving on board the remainder of her stock of coals, she will steam direct to the Red Sea, via the cape of Good Hope, to commence laying the cable which is to connect Suez with Bombay. The Great Eastern will be navigated from the Medway to Weymouth by Navigating Lieutenant G. Brockman, of her Majesity's steamer widdire, who has had the sole charge of the vesse on the several occasions of her arriving at and leaving the Medway. She is expected to be absent from England for three or four months, and immediately on her return she will commence the shipment of the cable manufactured by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, to be submerged between Faimouth and Maita, where it will be connected with the existing cable from Matta to Alexandria, thus completing the connection between this country and India.

SCOTLAND.

A Severe Snow Storm-Queen Victoria's Spe-

cial Mail Broken Down. The Edinburg Scoteman of the 22d of October

reports:—

A snow storm of genat severity broke over this quarter the other day. Blinding showers of snow and sleet continued to fait for twelve hours without intermission. The day being fresh, the greater part of the snow metical as it felt, but on the high grounds it accumulated to a considerable depth. A strong, bolsterous wind from the north and northeast sprang up after noon and continued during the rest of the day. Her Majesty's mail gig from Bialtgowrie is due here at four o'clock P. M., and, on its arrival, a couple of men on horseback were immediately despatched from the Invercauld Arms, to render assistance if required. It appears that when the driver was mearing the Cairnweil, from the Gienshee side, the severity of the storm was such that he lost the road, the consequence being that the machine was smashed, the horse and driver fortunately escaping unburt. The driver, halless by this time, bravely faced the storm, leading the horse on foot, and at length reached Gieucluny Lodge, where assistance was got. The mails were brought on to Braemar between six and seven o'clock—two hours and a half late—and thence forwarded to Balmoral Castie.

Two men on horseback conveyed the mails on Saturday night, the state of the roads being such as to render the employment of a wheeled vehicle impossible. reports:-

AUSTRIA.

The Insurrection and Its Caused The Vienna correspondent of the Dublin Ecentag

The Vienna correspondent of the Dublin Ecentral

22., writing on the 16th of October, reports thus:—
The telegraph will have informed you of the dissurbances in Dalmada. The scene of the insurrection
is the "territory of Cattaro," a district consisting
caleify of barren chalk hills, which enclose the bay
known as "Bocona di Cattaro," This small territory, covering a surface of forty-four English square
ounded on the north and south by Turkey
the east by Montenegro, and has about
bitants, 16,000 or whom reside in Cassuno, Cattaro and other places on the
trants, 16,000 or whom reside in Cassuno, Cattaro and other places on the
trants as a captans of vessels,
old far more prosperous than
in, like the latter, descended

from a Slavonie race, the people on the a great degree been Italianized. The area degree defending a state of their pasturage, which they are obliged to defend against the incursions of Monte robbers. Vendettas are frequent among them to this day. When the iterritory passed to the rale of Austria from that of the Venetian republic its inhabitants were exempted from service in the standing army; but they were bound to form a territorial militia for the defence of their flomes.

Under the new military law the organization of the militia was somewnat altered, and this alteration was made the pretext for the present outbreak. When the new recruiting lists for the militia were to be made out the nightanders rose in arms, and a small destachment of troops sent to strengthen the garrison of a blockhouse on the Montenegrin frontier was attacked by the insurgents, who stabbed the officer in command to death with their daggors. This looked as if the insurrection had been got up by Montenegro, which has long desired to possess Cattaro, in order to have access to the sea. The the of that country, however, has addressed a ter to the Governor of Dalmatia, in which h sures him that he will do his utmost to preven subjects from giving assistance to the robeis.

TURKEY.

The Empress of France in Constantinople-

The Empress of France in Constantine ple—

The Harem and Its Immates.

The Levant Heraid of the 15th of October gives the following additional particulars of the movements of the Empress of Engenie in the Turkish capital:—The Empress yesteroay visited the Mosques of St. Sophia and Suitan Selim, the Treasury, the old armory, and the museum of St. -Irone and the tomb of Sultan Mahmoud. Her Majesty subsequently grove through Stamboul, taking the square of the new Seraskoriat and that of Sultan Suleymanie en route, She occupied an open four-horse charlot, and was accompanied by her nieces, the Miles. D'Alba, and a lady of honor. M. Bource, Djemil Pacha, Raouf Pacha and a numerous suite followed in other court carriages, the whole being escorted by a half squadron of mounted gendarmerie. The chief points along the route taken were througed by crowds of eager Stamboulecs—nearly half of them Turkish women—whose frequent cheers were very graciously acknowledged by the Illustrious musseiftr. At one point a Turkish lady advanced and presented a petition to the Empress, praying, it is said, her intercession with the Sultan on behalf of the exiled young Turks now in Paris and London. Her Majesty, it may be mentioned, wore a plain blue role, with a small white hat, and the gentlemen of the suite were en bourgeois. After the Sulfan had presented the ministers and chief functionaries to the Empress, the personnel of the French embassy and the principal members of the colony were also presented by her Majesty's first chamberlain, the Marquis de Cassé Brissac. For all, with characteristic esprit, her Majesty had a word of apronos, inquiring of M. Outrey, who took precedence, what was the difference between a premiter drogman and a secretaire interprete; asking news of the loan from the David and the propential of the suitan that the magnificence of her receiped in Paris; and added, with more regard to compliment than to ethnology, that Abdul Aziz was worthy of his great progenitor, Solomon.

And, lastiy, we are assured by an ey

The Empress of the French, before leaving Con-stantinopic, received from the hands of the Sultana Validé the insignia in diamonds of the Order of Osmanté Valide.

Hitherto the only wearer of this decoration had been the mother of Abdul Azis.

RUSSIA.

The Mouastic System-Nuns and the Government Officials.

A correspondent of the London Herald, writing

A correspondent of the London Heraid, writing from St. Petersburg on the 10th of October, supplies the following interesting report:—

The Russian authorities are now in a curious difficulty with some Carmelite nuns near Dubno, in Vol. In the affair has none of the horrible details which gave so strong an interest to that of the nun at Cracow; but it affords a very rare instance of obstinate and prolonged resistance on the part of a few women to the whole power of Russian officialism and orthodoxy. I may add that the facts I am about to relate are taken entirely from Russian sources.

about to relate are taken entirely from Russian sources.

There is in the vicinity of the town of Dubno a Carmeilie convent, and a short distance-from the latter is a hermitage, which is said to have formerly been the residence of a Russian saint. This hermitage is a hermitage is a hermitage, which is said to have formerly been the residence of a Russian saint. This hermitage is that on an island in a river, which can only be reached by passing through the convent. Some eight years ago the Russian clergy applied to the government for permission to convert the hermitage into a monastery for the Greek monks of Dubno, urging that this would be the most appropriate mode of honoring the sami who had formerly occupied it. The government gave the required permission, and it was decided that the erection of the new buildings should commence in 1862. But when the architect came to superintend the conveyance of the building materials to the island, which (as above stated) could only be done by passing them through the convent, the lady superior declared that she could not permit the sacred building to be thus made a publicing way, especially as it was proposed to send large mit the sacred building to be thus made a public highway, especially as it was proposed to send large processions from the town to the new monastery. Upon this the architect appealed to the civil authorites, who ordered a judicial inquiry into the right of way through the convent. The lady superior declared that this right had belonged to the convent for the last 200 years, and the Roman Catholic bishop of Zibomir warmly interceded in her behalf. Meanwhile the officials, or rather the cierzy who urged them on, grew impatient, and one day a commission, accompanied by an officer of gendarmes, appeared before the gates of the convent, on applying for admission they were told the gates were locked by order of the superior, and finding, after a long pariey with the portress, that there was no chance of their being opened, they climbed over the wall. On reaching the entrance to the convent they were met by the opened, they climbed over the wall. On reach-e entrance to the convent they were met by the bled nuns, with the abbess at their head, who y called on them to withdraw. The leader sternly called on them to withdraw. The leader of
the commission upon this strongly expressed his
surprise at the conduct of the nuns, declaring that in
the whole course of his official career he had never
met with a case of such boid fresistance to authority.
The superior, howevar, persisted in her opposition,
and the commission usitimately decided that there
was nothing for it but to go back again. As the
portress still kept the door locked the commission
had to return in the same undignified way as they
came. Since then many negotiations have taken
place in order to induce the nuns to yield, but all in
vain. The Russian newspapers how argo the government to put an end to the difficulty by at once
adolishing the convent, on the ground that the
resistance of the nuns is an insult to the Russian
nationality.

FORE ON MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The King of Raly has proposed to meet the Em-peror of Austria at Nice on the latter's return from the Sucz Canal. Suez Canal.

The Portuguese government will send the corvette Stephania to represent the nation at the opening of the Suez Canat. The French government has fixed Besaucon as a particle of residence for Spanish refugees, and orders have been given to prepare Fort Bregille for their reception.

A Catholic priest has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Court of Munich for laving used offensive words towards the ministry and the Chamber of Deputies.

The Paris Figure aserts that on her return from the East, the Empress of the French will visit Vien-na, where she will be received with great pomp by the Emperor and Empress of Austria.

The number of criminals are so vastly augmenting in Prussia that all the prisons are full, and the government has recently been obliged to purchase an old castle to accommodate upwards of 200.

old castle to accommodate upwards of 200.

Paris numbers 12,000 retail dry goods assistants, 8,000 of whom have joined the strike. Three large bazaars or stores are about to be opened by the strikers in co-operation with manufacturers.

The Quartermaster's Department of the French troops at Civita Vecchia advertises for tenders for a full supply of provisions during the year 1870, which does not look as if they were to be withdrawn.

Sir Joseph Montiflore has been delegated by the Jewish community of London to call upon Prince Charles of Roumania, in order to confer with him respecting the treatment of the Jews in his dominous.

The latest trick played in Paris upon hack drivers is by an invalid on crutches, who on arriving at his destination desires the driver to go and inquire for some person. If the driver undertakes the benevotent mission when he returns he finds his vehicle

lent mission when he returns he finds his vehicle non est.

The first batch of tourists that left Alexandria en route for Sucz narrowly escaped being burned in the railroad cars, which caught fire. The engine driver's attention, however, was called in time by a number of revolver shots, and the passengers escaped with the fright, which they had endured three-quarters of an hour.

The affianced bride of Prince Charles of Roumania is Princess Pauline Elizabeth Ottilie de Wied, only daughter of the late Princes william Hermann Charles de Wied. The betrothal took place at Coblentz on October 16. The Frincess is closely allied to the royal families of Holand and Sweden, and also to the princely families of Nassau, Saxe-Alenburg, Oldenburg and Waldeck.

The staff of the Prussian regiment of Dragoons, of which the Crown Princess (Princess Victoria, of England) bears the title of Colonel, has decided upon presenting to her Royal Highness a sabre of honor. This resolution has been taken in consequence of the presence of the Princess at the head of the regiment during the late manucures at Stargard. On the blade of the weapon are engraved the following words in letters of gold:—"The dragoens of the Princess Royal to their Colonel."

ATED RAILEOAD.

gress of the Work and What Still Remains to Be Done—The Rond to Be Completed to Thirtieth Street By the End of Next Month. The great problem of such universality of interest to our uptown residents who, as is well known, embrace the bulk of our business population, as to more speedy transit between their residences and places of business, has been promised for a long time to be partially settled at last by the Elevated Railway. There have been talks of underground and was and companies have been formed of Delay in Building the Road-Pro raliways, and companies have been formed and charters granted, but nothing has been done towards bringing about the end sought to be accomplished and the accomplishment of which is such an indisputable desideratum to fully three-fourths of our population. The pioneer in taking hold of this matter in substantial earnest is the Elevated Railway Company. Having formed a company and obtained a charter they went to work with a hearty will. In view of the interest attaching to the subject and general desire to know the causes of the delays in the progress of the work, and when it will be completed, we give below an epitomised history of this elevated railway enterprise, the character of the men who have got hold of it and the difficulties in the way of its completion. what they have already done, what still remains to be done and when the work will be completed.

BEGINNING OF THE WORK. The rapidly increasing exodus of our business The rapidly increasing exodus of our business population to the upper part of the city within the past few years, and the slow and tedious means of communication between the upper and lower parts of the island, has set many to thinking if there was any possibility of remedying existing evils in this nny positions of femouring catalog with a line regard. It is unnecessary to go over all the plans that have been proposed to this end. The great point sought to be achieved has been the economy of time in getting down town and back. Everybody knows how annoying and tiresome is riding in our crowded city cars and omnibuses, and then the time lost is a consideration of great importance to large numbers. It requires no shrewdness to see that such a scheme successfully carried out is sure to bring a fortune to its projectors. With this in view—that is to effect a rapid transit between the upper and lower portions of the city, and of course to make a ne also—the Elevated Railway Company was organized. This was nearly three years ago. Its plan appeared to be the least objectionable of all the others, the least expensive in carrying it out, and requiring the least time in its accomplishment. It would not interfere with the streets through which it passed only very slightly; it would not, like underground railways, interfere with the foundations of buildings; it could be built so as to be perfectly safe to passengers, and the motive power would be the swift compelling power of steam. The best practical engineers were consulted in advance of anything being done as to the entire feasibility of the plan, and they reported it not only

steam. The best practical engineers were consulted in advance of anything being done as to the entire feasibility of the plan, and they reported it not only practicable, but an aimost absolute immunity from danger to passengers. Portunately, men of the most reliable character took hold of it. Their plans perfected they applied to the State Legislature for a charter, and, having obtained it, went to work. This charter, as is well known, was preliminary in its character, being granted only to run from the lattery, through Greenwich street, to Cortland street, and, if proving successful, the grant to extend it to Yonkers to be given. The first charter was granted in 1867, and a supplementary charter the year following. One condition of the charter is requiring the payment to the city of five per cent of the net profits. The conditions of the charter as to the experimental portions of the line, between the Battery and Cortland street, having been compiled with, Governor Hoffman on the first of last month, on bonds for \$500,000 being filed for the completion of the work as required, gave permission for the continuance of the road to Thirtleth street.

FLANS OF THE BOAD.

The plan adopted for the construction of the Elevated Kaiiroad has been so frequently described in the columns of the Hiskaid as to render a detailed description at presont unnecessary; The fron columns supporting the rails extend fourteen feet above the pavement, reaching the second story windows of the buildings on the sticet, and are one foot in diameter, are made of wrought fron and are laid upon foundations of solid masonry seven feet deep and seven feet square. They are made in two sections each, firmly fastened by boits and each weighing 5,000 pounds. These columns have been thoroughly tested and are each capable of supporting fist tons weight, which far exceeds the weight of any tons the first the most musting it is by stationary engines half a mile apart, which propel an endless steal rope, supported on trucks of tour wheels, also running i rope when the car is started. The car is entered at the side from stationary platforms at intervals along the route. The speed is regulated by brakes, like cars on ordinary roads. Without going further into detail as to the construction of the road, it is only necessary to say in general terms that its mode of construction is evidently the most perfect that could be desired. It is the result of careful and elaborate study, and will unquestionably prove perfectly successful when in complete operation. The estimated expense of the road is about \$500,000, which is only a fractional part of the expense of building an underground railway of the length this will be when unished.

ground ratiway of the length this will be when finished.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

Serious obstacles presented themselves at the outset against going on with the building of the road in accordance with the provisions of the charter. Multudinous legal controversies arose, which took time to httgate and settle. After getting out of the courts, which, of course, like all suits at law, brought with it heavy bills of cost, there was difficulty in getting the necessary iron. The contractors did not furnish the iron as fast as it was required or as fast as sitpuinted in their agreement. This was a source of preliminary delay. The worst trouble of all was the money giving out. Parties living along the upper section of the roue were not as prompt in paying over money promised as they were in making their original promises. Again, the company had the misfortune to have selected Lockwood & Co., who recently failed, as the depositaries of their funds. Fortunately they have not been pecuniary losers, the money due them having all been paid. The work, however, was temporarily delayed on account of it.

of their funds. Fortunately they have not been pecuniary losers, the money due them having all been paid. The work, however, was temporarily delayed on account of it.

We have aliaded above to a lack of capital preventing the completion of the road. Within the past few weeks all the capital necessary, however, to finish it to Thirtheth street, has been paid in. The result is that the work is now being prosecuted with the utmost possible vigor. It is now promised and confidently expected that by the 1st of January the road will be completed to the point named—that is, that the building of a single track will be finished by this time, the intention, of course, being to have eventually a double track all the way. The plan now is to have the ears connect with the Hudson River trains at its depot at Thirtieth street. While the single track only is in operation there will be two turnouts between the point of starting and the upper terminus. The down town trains in the morning will be run frequently, say once in three minutes, and an up train every quarter of an hour. Commoncing at noou, the trains will be run up town at intervals of three minutes, and one train down town every quarter of an hour, thus reversing the programme of three minutes, and one train down town every quarter of an hour, thus reversing the programme of three minutes, and one train down town every quarter of an hour, thus reversing the programme of three minutes, and one train down town every quarter of an hour, thus reversing the programme of the morning. The laying of the second track will be begin early in the spring, after which trains will be run on two minutes' time from both ends of the route, The apring of the second track will be begin early in the experimental trips heretofore made on the mished portions of the track demonstrate couclusively that from Cortiandt street, below which point the cars will not generally be run, up to Thirtheth street, the running distance can be made in tweive minutes. It is easy to see, without further enlarg central portion.

THE VIRGINIA CATTLE TRADE.—Seventy-six car leads of cattle arrived in Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday, via the Orange, Alexandria and Manasas Railroad; of this number eight were for New Tork, thirteen for Philadelphia, fifty-four for Baltimore and one for Alexandria. The cattle trade is gradually increasing, and it is said that a vast number of cattle are in Southwestern Virginia, destined for Baltimore and other markets.—Lynchburg Virginian, Nov. L.

29 WEST TWENTY-PIRST STREET, NEW YORK, NOV. 1, 1863. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Editor and Proprietor New

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Editor and Proprietor New York Herald:—

Sirk.—I should have remained in ignorance of the fact that Mr. James A. Hamilton had done the world the favor to write a book but for the notice taken of it in the columns of your paper in the issue of September 24. I believe very tew would have known of the existence of his "Reminiscences" but for that notice, and I therefore beg of you the favor to have inserted in your journal the enclosed letter of my brother, exposing the falsehoods and calumnies contained in the book so favorably noticed in the Herald. Mr. Hamilton is informed that the sons of HERALD. Mr. Hamilton is informed that the sons of the gentleman he assails are ready to maintain what is stated in the letter of Mr. Charles Rhind. Respectfully your obedient servant. A. C. RHIND, Commander United States Navy.

fully your obedient servant. A. C. RHIND.

Commander United States Navy.

No. 47 East THURLETH STREET,

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1869.

TO JAS. A. HAMILITON, DODDS' FOTTY, N. Y.:—

SIR—My attention was lately called to a notice in the New York Heral of September 24, of the "Reminiscences of Jas. A. Hamiliton," and a reference to what the writer was pleased to term—taking his one from your statements—"the Rhind squabble about the Arabian norses." In the preface to these "Reminiscences." while you state that they were written with the object of vandicating the memory of your father, you devote some six of seven hundred pages to the giorification of yourself and the aspersion of others. You publish several letters that had passed between President Jackson, Ar. Van Buren and yourself in regard to those horses and also a long opinion of your own as District Attorney on the "case." On the one hundred and fortieth page of your reminiscences you profess sudicient monestly to declare that you had "never been a producen: even in the ordinary course of the profession," and the opinion just referred to proves you to have been as deficient in logic as in law, for you omit the other points in which the "Rhind controversy" hinges, and that is, that the refusal to surrender the horses because there was no provision made for the rembursement of the heavy expenses incurred in their transport and keep; and yet in your correspondence with the President and Secretary you reflect on Mr. Rhind's course and character in terms which you would not have ventured to publish were the subject of them still living. As the son of one whom you have thus caluminated, I pronounce, from my own intimate knowledge of all the facts in the case, that your statements are garbied and falso and the language you use in regard to my father a vile siander, utterly unwarranted by the circumstances and unworthy of a gentleman—especially unworthy of one who has manifes des launable a desire to vindicate the memory of his father from jour aspectation, to which you r they sell for more than the expenses attending them, which, of course, are considerable. So are as regards myself I am ready to transfer to the United States any right, fittle or interest I may have in them, should it be required." In your statement you carriedly withhold the fact that you, as the agent of the government, sought to obtain possession without paying the charges incurred. In seeking for an explanation of your evident manignity in making those aspersions I can only come to the condusion that it was excited by Mr. Rhind's determined defence of his rights, and very probably, his rebuke of your overwening assumption. He felt hinself compelled to take the stand he did, not only for reasons above stated, but that out of the pittance he received for his services, he could not afford to bear the loss, which would have failen upon him, by surrendering the norses without the liquidation of the expenses incurred and his treatment by government wasnot such as to encourage him to be a suppliant for his reimbursement. You were given to understand that if the horses were seized by the Marshal they would be replevined, and you were consequently compelled to acquiesce in the arrangement, by which it was agreed that the horses should be sold by the consignees in the presence of the Marshal and that any surplus should be paid over to the government. The result of the forced sale at auction was \$1,000, while the expenses incurred were over \$2,500, leaving a balance of upwards of \$600, which lir. Rhind paid to the owners of the vassel from his own poexet, and which he in vain sought to recover from the government.

When the Secretary of State proposed to Mr. Rhind to undertake the negotiation with the Porte he assured him that, in case of success, his remuneration would be very handsome; both the President and Secretary expressed themselves more than satisfied with the result, and the former teadered to Mr. Rhind the post of resident Minister at Constantinople, which he has his intention to recommond to Congress to es

sackson to you, in speaking of Mr. Rhind, "I respect and esteem him."

This statement, which I affirm of my own knowledge, sufficiently rebuts your malignant calumny of "avarice and untruthfulness." Those who knew Mr. Rhind are aware that no charge could be made so repugnant to his character. On various occasions he rendered important public service without requital. There are probably some of his contemporaries left who know that more than half a century since he was a prominent and respected merchant of New York, and was well known to have sacrificed his fortune and the interests of his family to a point of honor. Though I address this letter to you, the chief object of my writing it is to have it published in the journal to whose notice alone may be attributed any notoricity that your book is likely to obtain. With due consideration, &c.

PARSONAL MOVEMENTS.

Prim is in constant dread of assassination Ex-Governor Wells, of Virginia, is in Washington. One hundred more Chinamen are to be put to ork on the Memphis and El Paso Railroad .

It is said that Andrew Johnson will tey to be a member of Congress from the Nashville district. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps is sixty-five years of age, and his affianced bride, Mile. de Bragard, is scaroely

twenty-two. The remains of John Bunyan, Daniel Defoe and

The remains of John Buhyan, Daniel Delow and Isaac Watts are buried in one of the "unconsecrated" graveyards of London.

A driver on one of the Cambridge (Mass.) horse cars lives on a regular meal a day. His board but for the last month was but \$7 50. General Buttler, while travelling in a sleeping car between Washington and New York recently, had two overcoats and his pocketbook stolen from him. Commodore J. R. Goldsborough has been detached from ordnance duty at the Phiadelpuia Navy Yard, and ordered to command the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal.

Professor Amsden, for thirty-five years a school-teacher, a fine classical scholar and a graduate of Dartmouth College, but now aged and infirm, is an inmate of the hospital at Augusta. Ge.

Secretary Boutwell estimates that the reduction of the cierical force of the several departments which has been made suce the manuguration of President Grant will result in a saving of \$1,200,000 per annum.

Grant will result in a saving of \$1,200,000 per annum.

Before leaving Constantinople the Empress Eugenle received the order of the Osmane Valide, in diamonds, from the hands of the Sultana Valide. Till now the order was only conferred upon the Sultana mother.

Mr. Henry W. Paine has been appointed by the United States Circuit Court to examine the edition of "Wheaton's International Law," by Mr. R. H. Dans, Jr., and report to the court what paragraphs infringe upon the literary labors of Mr. William Beacu Lawrence, who edited the provious edition.

It is alleged that an attempt was made to assassinate Andrew Johnson at the Maxwell House, in Nashville, on Thursday night. A young man named washington, sou of a well known citizen, vietted Johnson's room inebriated, denouncing him in the bitterest terms, and winding up by threatening to cut his throat. It is said that this last threat was made on his second visit and that the weapon was raised.

General Daniel Morgan Bradford, who died in

raised.

General Daniet Morgan Bradford, who died in Huntsville, Ala., a few days ago, at the advanced age of minety-seven years, served in the war of 1812, and was a captain in the battle of the ever-memorable sth of January, 1315, at New Orleans. In that same year, after the conclusion of peace, he settled in Huntsville, where he resided until his death. But few of the band of patriols who so nobly austained teneral Jackson on the great occasion of the 5th of January, 1815, now survive.

John Boyne O'Relly, one of the Fenian prisoners

General Jackson on the great occasion of the 5th of January, 1815, now survive.

John Boyne O'Reilly, one of the Fenian prisoners transported to Western Australia, sends to the Frishman the following narrative of his secape from the settlement:—On the 18th of February I escaped, selzed a boas, and went to sea, but had to return to land in the morning. I then lived in the "oush" for some time, and eventually put out to sea again, and before long was picked up by an American whaler. When the captain knew who and what I was, he instailed me cabin passenger, and as he was on a six months' cruise for whales I remained on board for that time, and every day had a fresh instance of his kindness, and of the officers and all on board. I had some very close escapes from being retaken, but the officers were determined i should not; and at one Euglish Island at which we benched the Governor came on board and demanded me to be given up, as he had instructions that I was on board. The chief mate answered him by pointing

SPECULATION-SAMELING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In your issue of Saturday, October 29, there is a communication which is intended as an answer to an article that appeared in your columns on the 16th uit., headed "Gold Gambiers and Paro Gambiers," which was a reply to an article signed "T. P. Akers, Secretary of the Gold Exchange," endeavoring to show that operators in gold were not gamblers, but speculators. The article in reply to Mr. Akers' com-munication was written on the 16th of October, and munication was written on the leth of October, and that of Your recent correspondent thirteen days subsequenty, on the 20th; thereby showing that he had given the matter ample consideration, and had put it before the public in the very strongest and most theorethe public in the very strongest and most favorable light that his own ability, combined with that of the Secretary of the Gold Exchange, could develop or the merits of the case would permit. I would like to trespass on your valuable space to answer this last communication, with the assurance that I will not again trouble you or the public with any further discussion on the subject. Your corthat I will not again trouble you or the public with any further discussion on the subject. Your correspondent asserts that the arguments he adduces completely refute those in the article of the 18th ult. I cannot see where the slightest refutation comes in, but, on the contrary, think that his arguments offer an opportunity to clinch and settle the subject, if not beyond contradiction, certainly beyond contradiction.

offer an opportunity to clinch and settle the subject. If not beyond contradiction, certainly beyond contravention.

I quote the salient points of his argument, and shall answer them in detail. First, he asks what difference there is between speculating ingold and speculating in cotion or corn? I answer, there is a very great difference; for a speculator in cotton and corn has something tangible to base his operations upon, as he knows there is no contingency by which either cau fall in price more than two or three per cent in twenty-four hours; but if, on the contrary, he buys large amounts of either which he knows he can neither obtain nor deliver, but must rely upon paying a margin in case of loss, then he is gambling in those commodities, and not speculating. But when a combination of capitalists can send gold up or down the sliding scale tweaty per cent in twenty minutes, to call that speculation shows either utter ignorance of the tree meaning of the words speculation and gambling or a whirm perversion thereof. In order that there may be no further misunderstanding of the meaning of these two words, I propose to explain them. Speculation means investing money in anything that has a solid foundation, whereby a man, although not successful in his venture, is not likely to lose all his capital, and when successful he is satisfied with a proit at fair market rates, and more than satisfied when it yields him a handsome percentage above legitimate interest; but when he veatures largely beyon't that he quits speculation ground and enters into gambling. Gambling means tasking the chances of proit or loss in anything, no matter whether it is in gold or at fairo bank, in stocks or on a horse race, and there is no limit to the profit atmod at. That is my theory of the difference between speculation agambling. Now let us see the view the Harado's correspondent of the 25th uit, takes of the matter. He says "that speculation is not gambling tor it is founded on contracts whether it is in gold or at fairo bank, in stock

toose contracts were to be infilled and the property delivered which we are tool is a condition necessary to constitute legitimate speculation. Possibly the Secretary of the Gold Exchange can cipher out the problem; but when I went to school all the figures in arithemetic, from simple addition to algegra, could not prove the proposition.

The truth is, there is no such thing as speculation in gold; for it has very nearly a uniform value in all civilized countries. What is called speculating in gold is in reality speculating on the policy of the government, and this is sudiciently and incontrovertibly proved by the last that during the recent gold excitement, when the transactions in Wall street amounted to hundreds of millions, a simple telegram from the Secretary of the Treasury to his assistant to sell \$4,000,000 the next day broke up the schemes of the conspirators, or "speculation," and scattered them like leaves in a whirlwind. Where, then, was the property upon which speculation is founded How much of it was given up to satisfy the contracts made? If under existing circumstances gold sells at the rate of \$1.30 in greenbacks, there is no contingency short of a war with the European Powers that could make it intrinsically worth \$1.50 to-morrow if the credit of the United States government is good, and the fluctuations in the daily rise and fall now is simply the effect of malipulation by the gamblers interested therein, and not by demand for

good, and the functuations in the daily rise and fall now is simply the effect of manipulation by the gamblers interested therein, and not by demand for commercial purposes, which is easily obtained, and were it not for the machinations of those gamblers good to-day would command but little higher premium than the legitimate rate of exchange between human than the legitimate rate of the 29th ult. gives as a reason that is man cannot be "cornered" in gambling is that he "puis forth no contracts which require the purchase of property for their satisfaction." That may be very true, but I know of my own personal knowledge that they often put forth contracts which require the hypothecition or sale of property to meet, and, unlike the gold gamblers he has alluded to, they never enter into contracts with the intention of repudiating faces if they are able.

Now, a few words on the subject of cornering and I am done. A man invests his money on a horse race or at a faro bank, and upon the winning side; if it is only to the amount of a ten dollar bill, all the capital on the race course or all the money that the bankers at faro can raise cannot corner, crush out or take his money away from him; but in stock or gother and corner and crush out all small operators, and they have irrequently cone so, regardless of the fact that they had no more need of than the Atlantic Ocean has for the few drops of an April shower, while to their victims it would have been as refroshing and infe-sustaining as manna from the heavens. Now, Mr. Editor, there must be some indescribation among their own fraternity, assume the name of brokers, under the ballucination that it adds to their respectability; but not even the hones stummed to their r

AUSTRALIA.

Escape of an Irish Political Convict-The Shelter of the "Stars and Stripes." John Boyle O'Reilly, one of the Penian priso man the following narrative of his escape from tha

On the 18th February I escaped, seized a boat and went to see, but had to return to land in the morning. I then lived in the "bush" for some time and eventually put out to sea again and before long was picked up by an Amorican whaler. When the captain knew who and what I was he installed me cabin passenger and as he was on a fix months' cruise for whales I remained on board for that time and every day had a ressh instance of his kindness and other offers and men on board. I had some very close escapes from being retaken, but the officers were determined I should not; and in one English island at which we touched the Governor came on board and demanded me to be given up, as he had instructions that I was on board. The chief mate answered him by pointing to the Stars and Stripes, which floated at the half mast—in sign of mourning—and said, "I know nothing of any convict named O'Reilly who escaped from New Holland, but I did know Mr. O'Reilly who was a point cap prisoner there, and he was on board this ship, but you cannot see him—he is dead;" and he was forced to be conjent with time. On the 18th February I escaped, seized a boat and

The Board of Commissioners of Common met in stated session tast evening, with the dent, Mr. R. L. Larremore, in the chair. The ance was somewhat smaller than usual, at members of the Board did not seem to be at a

mannions of the Board did not seem to be accounted for on the ground that they had quite recovered from the shock of the recent tions or the effect of the immense opinion deli the counsel on the question of residence, or protably because they feit that their days were numbered, as a gross assault, avoirdupoisedly ponderous, was a gross assault, avoirdupoisedly ponderous, was threatened in regard to the introduction of the German language into the schools. Whatever may have been the cause, the members of the Board did not seem to be over bright, and the business, although short, was somewhat draggy. Among the communications to the Board was one signed by the Inspectors of Schools in regard to the residency question. The document contains an opinion that the enforcement of the resolution of the Board, adopted September 18, would be attended with great hardship to a large number of pupits now attending the schools by saking that the resolution be rescinded, as the language of the law does not admit of any construction other than that the pupits themselves must live in the dity. The document was read and then referred to the Committee on By-laws. The gross conglomeration of dirty paper and Dutch names was then lifted by main strength to the President's deak and the subject of the bundle announced as "the petition of 20,000 clitzens in regard to the teaching of the German language in the common schools." The matter was referred to the Committee on By-laws.

The Chair announced as the special order of business the report of the Committee on By-laws, but the report had not been printed, and consequently the subject was, on motion, laid over, it is but the report that not been printed, and consequently the subject was, on motion, laid over, it is but the report had not been printed, and consequently the subject was, on motion, laid over, it is but the report from the committee on By-laws, but the report of the Committee on By-laws, and the proper of the Committee on By-laws and the committee on the Committee on By-laws and the committee on By-laws and the committee on By-laws and the committee on the committee on By-laws and the committee on the printing of the report from the committee on C

minic schools.

The sum of \$1,270 was appropriated for the pur-

The sum of \$1,370 was appropriated for the purpose of roofing Grammar Schoolhouse No. 16, in the Eleventh ward.

Commissioner DURYEA offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the local boards to instruct the principals of the schools not to inflict burdens on the parents of pupils by requiring them to turnish pencils and blank books, as the Board would turnish, at public expense, the necessary stationery of all kinds.

Commissioner Wood offered a resolution to the

of all kinds.

Commissioner Wood offered a resolution to the effect that the clerk, in preparing the "School Directory," should have affixed to the names of the female teachers the designation "Miss" or "Mrs.," as the case may be, and providing for certain orthograms and sensible modifications in the "Directory" and

and sensible modifications in the "Directory" and "Manual."

"Mr. Wood, in introducing the resolution, recited some amusing episodes of his experience in visiting the schools, in one of which he was addressing a lady as "Miss," who, he afterwards learned, was a grandmother, and in another he found himself praising the proficiency of a boy to a lady who was the mother of the boy.

Mr. Wood also offered a resolution providing for the dividing of the city into twelve districts, to each of which was to be assigned one member of the Board as visitor during a certain period in the year.

Both resolutions were referred to the Committee on By-laws, and the Board shortly after adjourned.

PRIZE FIGHT IN CALIFORNIA.

William P. Reilly vs. Patrick Cannon-A Drawa Battle-Ninety-one Rounds in One Hour and Fifty-three Minutes-Sketches of the Principals.
[From the San Francisco Morning Call, Oct. 26.]

From the San Francisco Morning Call, Oct. 26.]

* * * At about twenty minutes past two o'clock the steamer arrived at the place—a small cove directly opposite the "I'wo Sisters," in Marin county—and laid to about a quarter of a mile from shore. Here the liveliest scene of confusion ensued. The officers made several desperate attempts to get possession of the boats, in order that they might arrest the principals, but the shrewd boatmen were too much for them, and kept a full boat's length from the steamer, now and then maring a dart and taking on board those who were auxious enough to witness the fight at the risk of breaking their necks or getting a cold bath. Several eager individuals—among whom we noticed the reporter for a first class evening daily—stripped and swam to the boats, while others did not take the trouble of doffing their garments, but leaped into the water, clothes and all. After about twenty unsuccessful attempts the officers gave up the classe in disgust, and the greater portion of those on board were carried on shore. One boat, containing about twolve persons, was upset, and for a short time it looked as if some great calamity would take place, but after having loundered for several minutes in the water they were all picked up and furnished with dry clothes.

THE RING, as we before have stated, was pitched close to the

as we before have stated, was pitched close to the shore in Marin county, about six miles normeast of San Rainel. It was the naual twenty-four foot square, pitched upon level ground. After the pre-immarates had been arranged the rumor came that Caunon refused to light unless a stake of \$200 was made up. It look exactly twenty minutes to raise the sum, and no nutrier obstacles being in the way, the men got themselves in readiness for THE FIGHT.

the sum, and no intrher obstacles being in the way, the men got themselves in readiness for THE FIGHT.

At ten minutes past four o'clock Reilly threw his castor in the ring, and was greeted by loud huxzas from his friends. He was accompanied by Patsey Foy and Johnny Nyland, his assistants. Cannon followed shortly afterward, having with him Patrick Murray and Hugh McLane. After some little parley Lewis Burns was chosen referee and John foung timskeeper. The toss for corner was won by Reilly. Both men had chosen green and white for their colors. Time was called as twenty minutes past four o'clock, and the principals, accompanied by their assistants, came to the centre and gave the usual greeting.

ROUND 1.—The usual prancy sparring was done; both men danced around the ring a ta fee patha, and showed their teeth like a Cossack after having ate a tailow candict finally Cannon got in a lock on Reilly's digester, and the young here slipped and fell to the ground.

ROUND 2.—Both men got to work with a will.

to the ground.

ROUND 2.—Both men got to work with a will.

Some very heavy blows were passed on both sides, leaving, however, no marks. The round, a very short one, was ended by Cannon sending Relly to look for worms with a very heavy blow.

ROUND 3.—Relly sailed in with a "fortifier" on Cannon's bread basket, but was answered by a rather awkward pass on his potato trap, when in endeavoring to close in on his opponent Relly slipped and fell.

ROUND 4.—Here some new tactics were brought into play by Relly, who rushed at his opponent with a double-barrelled blow, then clinched and threw him.

and fell.

ROUND 4.—Here some new tactics were brought into play by Rolly, who rushed at his opponens with a double-barrelled blow, then climoned and threw him.

ROUND 5.—The mode à la Merrimac, inaugurated by Reilly in the last round, was kept up here. There was a tendency at "butting," which was not according to the rule, but as it was understood to be a sort of free-and-easy light this was overlooked. At the close of this round Reilly closed in on his opponent, and, after some wrestling, threw him, failing on top himself.

ROUND 6.—It seemed as if Reilly got warmed up; he flew at Cannon, who went of his pins at a neavy blow. This was the neatest knock-down so fair.

ROUND 7.—Was a repetition of the former, and the same interfectual firing on both sides was kept up for the next eight rounds. After the close of the afteents round some misunderstanding arose between Passey Foy, Reully and Patrick Murray, from Cannon's corner, which ended in Foy boing sent to look for worms.

ROUND 17.—In this round Reilly did some heavy work. His first attack was on the Cannon's mouth, the second on his left optic, over which he managed to cut the figure 7, causing the ruly to flow—thus giving him the first blood. The third and last was a dexterous upper cut, which sent Cannon over the ropes.

ROUND 15.—Cannon -came to the centre with a rather awkward mark on his "pinz," yet looking smis and landed a handsome but to Cannon's digester, after which the valparaiso here sud down to avoid his opponent's blow.

ROUND 18.—Reilly kept up the same little game of rushing at Cannon and then going down to avoid pumshment. While this may be considered a smart trick, it looked certainty as if he had the fear of Cannon's lists before his eyes. He resorted to this trick for the succeeding ten or twelve rounds, until sloped by the reieree. There was very little variation in any of the succeeding rounds. I wand the rierds hing to every one but Cannon. It was however, growing dark, and great acress and clamor prevailed, Cannon's lists before his

is also a native of Dublin, freland, and in shape vary like his opponent. He is about the same height, age and weight. He has fought several miles in the Sast, but has never appeared in the ring in this state, having arrived but a short time age on board a suip from Australia.